

Do. Maximum	56
Do. Minimum over night	54

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Martinez," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the latter.

All solutions should be sent to Editor, China Mail Office, by noon, on the Saturday following the publication of my own Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" in the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second. Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. XVIII.

Ballistic.	Apparatus.
B. Betia.	A.
A. Allacop.	P.
L. lip.	P.
L. llama.	A.
I. Iser.	R.
S. Sylla.	A.
T. trout.	T.
I. I.O.U.	U.
O. oars.	S.

A correct answer has been received from "Silence."

ACROSTIC XIX.—2ND SERIES.

I help man's locomotion there's no doubt,
Should he be lean like or should he be stout.
To soldiers, mariners, beyond all price,
To ladies also, delicate and nice.
The second word is to the first akin,
(Here's the "straight tip," they've both to do with skin.)

Unite us, we become a useful pair,
Confided to the British soldier's care.

1.

A classic proposition known to most reading men;

Another deposition I'll give you, I can't say when.

Go search the well-trimmed larder, mayhap you'll discover me,

But that you'll do most surely, sailing the rolling sea.

2.

A god of Babylon—I won't say which—

Worshiped there once, by poor as well as rich.

3.

I jump! I spring! I away I flee

When dogs and men chase after me.

4.

When it comes round, in Court there is a bustle

Of gowns and wigs, and many a silken rustle.

5.

They are of varied length, though mostly seen

Longer than thirty inches where I've been;

They're somewhat out of use, one must confess,

Whether employed for coat, or wood, or dress.

YONICK.

ORIGINAL ACROSTICS.

The two principal words of "Trights" in these Acrostics will be usually of some passing topic of the day, or other subject of general interest. No such restriction is applied to the latter.

A Silver Cup valued \$20 will be given to the person guessing the largest number correctly, and \$5 to the second, by the Saturday before the 1st.

All answers to be sent to the Editor China Mail by noon every Saturday, in an envelope marked "Acrostic."

A new Acrostic will appear every Saturday, together with the answer to the previous one (if it has been solved), and also the names of those who have guessed it correctly. Acrostic No. VII. begins the series.

ANSWER TO No. VII.

Monilla.	Lottery.
M. marvel.	L.
A. Argo.	O.
N. naught.	T.
I. it.	T.
L. lode.	E.
L. Leader.	R.
A. Aury.	Y.

*The village where the French peasant girl is said to have seen the vision of the Virgin Mary.

Correct answers have been received from "Teem Shu Tui Odipus," and "Silence."

No. VIII.

My first is sometimes put upon my second,
Though somewhat venturesome 'tis often reckoned:

Together, form for those a pleasing sport

Who in these Eastern climes excitement court.

1.

'Tis where a battered mortal seeks to gain

A brutal triumph amid aching pain.

2.

Where beauty sleeps in all her varied charms,

With wealth of hair, and round luxuriant arms

Tossed with a nonchalant and careless grace,

Whilst slumber gently soothes each dreaming face.

3.

A word applied to Gipsies, Arabs, Kurds,

Who roam the desert plain with flocks and herds.

4.

A distant river: there are those who deem

This far too stately for so small a stream.

ALBERT GRANT.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

THE PHRA FREE CHAR CASE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR.—In the Hongkong Daily Press of the 30th Dec. appeared a clever, well-written article on the political condition of Siam, though the spiteful tone of many passages must have raised in many minds grave suspicions as to its entire reliability. It is interesting as containing many facts, but unfortunately puts forward statements quite, in the region of imagination, and bristles with what its old original Editor used to harp so continually on—the *suppression veri et suggestio falsi*. It is said that at the time Phra Free Char was flogged for insolence to his sovereign the British Consul threatened the Siamese, and again after Phra Free Char's execution its then representative used words to the effect that the whole world should learn the cruelty of the King of Siam.

From the time of Phra Free Char's execution by course of law for murder, a series of articles have appeared misrepresenting even well-known facts, and attacking the King and Government of Siam. The article in the *Daily Press* is the worst, and as it gives part of a conversation between the King and Mr. Knox, which the latter desired might be kept secret, and as it also refers to a despatch received years ago by Lord Derby from the King of Siam, and gives Lord Derby's motives for not even acknowledging its receipt—matters that could scarcely be known out of official channels—it is a fair presumption that the writer of the *Press* article must have derived his information from the British Consul-General in Bangkok. He himself, a stranger to Siam, could only accept as true what he heard from such a presumably authentic source. And I, also, as far as the action and opinions of Mr. Knox are concerned, am inclined to accept the story as it is told in that article. There we learn that for seven years the British Consul-General has been on bad terms with the Supreme King, throwing as it were the whole weight of Great Britain against the King and only offering to come to terms when, suspecting the Ex-Regent of having instigated Phra Free Char's punishment, he coolly proposed to change his policy and back the King against his ministers on condition that the King would release from prison his son-in-law, a man charged with embezzlement of Crown monies on a large scale, with three murders and many cruelties. The King is blamed for not accepting Mr. Knox's offer, but I believe the world in general will not blame the sovereign of any country for declining a bargain so proposed.

The interview at which this memorable conversation took place was a long one and very much more was said than the writer in the *Hongkong Press* tells of. The breach of secrecy on one side has led to an escape of secrets on the other side, and I have now learned that at audience Mr. Knox threatened the King with gunboat action, read an extract from a newspaper of no authority as if it were a declaration of the British Government, made uncompromisingly references to Zulul and Burmese barbarities, and in fact gave His Majesty rather a rough time of it. The King, however, kept his temper and gave Mr. Knox no opportunity of saying that he had been discourteously received.

Only those who know Mr. Knox can appreciate how trying this must have been, for Mr. Knox's manner is really not pleasant and was ably summed up by the leading merchant here, who in a fit of enthusiastic joy, on hearing that his Consul was going away for good, got up an address to him, and on being asked why, replied, "He is one of the most unconvivial chaps I ever met, but as he is going away, we can afford to wish him happiness elsewhere."

An instance, a well-known one of his incivility to the King is in point here. The King of Spain sent some decorations for the Ex-Regent and the Ministers of the Siamese Government, and as there was no Spanish Consul in Siam, they were forwarded to the British Consul-General for delivery. The King in order to have them conferred in accordance with his rules, and with due honors, requested that Mr. Knox would hand them to him, and he would deposite the noblemen designated at a State Audience. Mr. Knox would do nothing of the kind. He took one up to the Ex-Regent, and left word that the other Ministers could have them by coming down to him in person and asking for them. Not one came, and the Regent refused to wear his, until the King had received it and re-conferred it. The other decorations were sent up to the Foreign Office in a box, about two years afterwards, without even a note or an explanation. This is but one instance among many of the uncivil and arrogant conduct which has marked Mr. Knox's intercourse with the King of Siam, preserving and increasing the alienation between them which, as the *Daily Press* states, originated in India, where Mr. Knox not only offended the King and his staff but also Major Sladen the British officer detailed by the Indian Government to arrange the King's reception.

Mr. Knox was never really liked by the late King, who tried his best to prevent his appointment as British Consul, but afterwards accepted the inevitable and tried to be as friendly in appearance as possible. The present sovereign has never given Mr. Knox the chance to complain of any incivility, though he has had a great deal to put up with, and much to submit to very repugnant to the well-known laws of etiquette, religion and prejudice current in Siam. One bonus very hard to bolt, was Mr. Knox's daughter, who was brought to the palace, and the King was compelled to receive her at table, although Mr. Knox well knew that the Kings of Siam never eat with Siamese ladies, and that it was in violation of all rule for His Majesty to so receive the daughter of one of his own subjects, and one not of noble birth.

The manner in which Mr. Knox has repeatedly spoken of the King, and the language used toward him to European

residents, has of course reached the King's ear, and it can scarcely have been pleasant for H. M. to know that Mr. Knox was continually wishing for his death in order that the 2nd King might succeed to the crown.

The *Daily Press* correctly states that the present 2d King's appointment was unconstitutional, but he does not appreciate that the change made was not only personal but also a change of status. He was put in, not with any view to succession to the Supreme Crown, but because it was decided to continue in his person, as a son of the late 2d King, a second Kingship without any remainder. He has by no means the rank and position his father, a "Chowfah" prince, used to hold. But when Mr. Knox, in his rash youth, ruined his career in India, and came to Siam to seek a livelihood, the late 2d King employed him, and when he got into the Consular service the present 2d King, continued the acquaintance. Thus it happened that Mr. Knox has lent all his official weight to the view that the 2d King is the successor to the throne. The wish was father to the thought. Mr. Knox's view would have had more weight with me if he had kept himself clear of the 2d King's claims upon his gratitude. I cannot think him wise in so continually drawing on the King for Pic-Nic boats, steamers and other luxuries needless to be mentioned here, and in my opinion improper for the representative of a Power like Great Britain to accept, much less solicit. It fortunately happens that there is no present probability of the question being raised, as I am assured by one of the ablest physicians in Bangkok that the Supreme King's chance of long life is much better than that of the second King, who has for several years suffered severely from constitutional disease. The writer in the *Press* speaks of the Supreme King as scarcely likely to live long. This is the old story which for the last five years has been persisted in by the British Consul. Considerate and forbearing as the Government of Great Britain has ever been to Oriental Potentates, they would long ere this have listened to the remotest strances of Siam and changed their representative for one less repugnant had it not been for the continual story "The King will not live three months." For more than five years, during all which time the King has enjoyed good health, Mr. Knox has been prognosticating his immediate death.

And now I come to the charge that the King is, and has been a mere puppet of the Ex-Regent. I have lived in Siam for some years, and have made it my business to learn something of the leading Siamese, and I say, assuredly the King is the hardest working official in Siam. His holidays away from Bangkok are short and few. In Bangkok he works in his office upwards of ten hours every day, almost every matter of any interest being submitted to him in full. From noon to 2 p.m. he holds a daily drawing-room, receiving the ladies of the Palace, and the wives of the principal noblemen. From 2 to 3 p.m. he gives a succession of private audiences to officials native and foreign. From 3 to 4 p.m. there is a general public audience to all officials, and each great department makes a public report and receives instructions. From 4 to 5 p.m. he sometimes to 3 or 4 in the morning, the King sits in the "cabinet" office, reading, writing and dictating despatches, reading reports, sanctioning estimates, &c. &c. With all this official labor, the King finds time to translate English romances into Siamese poetry and write long Historical Poems. Surely such a man is not likely to be a mere puppet in the hands of any one, nor presumably a dancer at the bidding of any one. And who is the puller of the string? The *Press* tells us the Ex-Regent.

Now the Ex-Regent it is true has a great position in Siam, and to Mr. Knox he certainly appeared to hold even a greater than he really does, for he had undertaken to manage that unruly foreigner, and to keep him quiet. By judiciously administering strong doses of rather coarse flattery, by a touching deference to him in all things and by erecting him into a sort of Gannet at whose feet he sat for instruction, he generally effected his object and got Mr. Knox into the way of looking to him for everything. But other Consuls also got about everything they wanted to, and that without going near the Regent at all, but direct from the King or Foreign Minister, the fact being that all three were working together in the most perfect concord. The Ex-Regent is actually the First Minister of Siam. For many decades during the three reigns, his voice has been potent in all foreign affairs, and for more than twenty years he has been the chief adviser of successive Kings in Home Affairs. For three years he governed the Kingdom absolutely as Regent, honorably resigning his power when the King came of age. His father and uncle before him held the highest official positions and the influence of his family is enormous. Moreover of all the minor officials hold him in intense respect and believe firmly in his wisdom and patriotism. Is it then strange? Is it wonderful? that the King should pay more heed to his advice than to that of any other person? Doubtless his advice is not always in accordance with European ideas, and those schemes of progress which the King is supposed to be favorably disposed towards, and many Europeans here would like well to see the King throw the old man over and reject his counsels, but to my mind the result would be uncertain. The people would consider him ungrateful, and the anti-reform party might become stronger instead of weaker. Probably when the King defers his opinions to those of the Ex-Regent, as he generally, but by no means always, does, he best knows that it is wise for him to do so. He simply acts as all prudent Sovereigns do in conforming his acts to the expressed desire of the strongest party in his realm. I have detailed the routine of the King's daily labour. Even his enemies, I believe, will not question his ability, and

it certainly appears to me that the epithet "puppet" is ludicrously misapplied to him. But the writer in the *Daily Press*, having in truth a very little case to raise a large amount of cry about, adopts the course recommended by experienced lawyers, and goes in strong for abuse of the other side. A foe to absolute monarchical systems of government as I admit I am, I must say I think it bad taste to express satisfaction in the belief that all Kings are destined *ex officio* to take up their future abode in Hades, or to single out one amiable King as the recipient of the terms "puppet," "nominal King," "titular King" and "tyrant," terms which are not even consistent with each other.

I do not propose to go minutely into the details of Phra Free Char's case, because that has been done by others ably and well, notably by Mr. Alabaster in the *Straits Times* of the 9th January last, but I must say just a few words about it as illustrating my view that neither King nor Ex-Regent need object to bear the responsibility of that just act, nor need fear the odium resulting from too palpable misrepresentation.

It will be remembered that there were two sets of proceedings against Phra Free Char—the great cases of murder and embezzlement for which he was executed, and the minor case of insolent conduct for which he was tried before the Privy Council and sentenced to receive thirty lashes. Thirty cuts with a cane is not considered a very heavy punishment in Siam, and to degradation is felt or loss of caste experienced. Such punishment is awarded much more rarely in this reign than it was in the last. The writer in the *Daily Press* tries to draw a comparison between the severity of the late King and that of the present, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. But in truth he is very much mistaken. The late King was not considered cruel, but fogging, by his command, were frequent, as the backs of Phra Free Char's father and those of other noblemen could bear witness. However the fogging of Phra Free Char was held to be very different to the fogging of his father or any other man, and directly after Mr. Knox first read this cry of barbarity which has been so often repeated since. It seems difficult to believe but it is nevertheless true, that almost immediately after Phra Free Char's fogging, Mr. Knox wrote officially to the Foreign Minister of Siam, that fogging had been abolished in all civilized countries, and shortly afterwards the Siamese received, as a corollary to his statement, the *Graphic* with a picture of a British soldier being fogged with the cat.

Phra Free Char was not fogged for marrying Mr. Knox's daughter, but for a combination of offences involving disrespect, but of which one ingredient was his taking Miss Knox away with him in his yacht, without her father's consent, and by causing scandal forcing him to consent to her marriage. All foreigners who have daughters to protect were really interested in this audacious act being severely punished. It was made worse too by the desperate position of Phra Free Char at the time. He is believed to have long known that the day was near when he would be brought to trial for his many offences, and is thought to have sought to ally himself with the British Consul in the hope that the prestige of his marriage might deter all prosecutors from appearing.

As it happened the effect was just the reverse, for it was apparent to the King and his ministers that it was an attempt to defy their authority and go unwhipped of justice. Such a precedent would be dangerous of order and introduce a dangerous element into the future conduct of the realm. They felt assured that the Government of Great Britain would never support their Consul in so clear a violation of Art. 2nd of the British Treaty, which forbids the Consul from interfering in Siamese cases, and so they sent their Minister to England and in the meantime tried Phra Free Char. The Minister returned with the expected answer and Phra Free Char was executed. That his imprisonment had not been a cruel one was evinced by the healthy condition in which he left prison for Paclim. So far from being "carried away in the dead of night," I saw the steamer bearing him away passing my house at about 7 in the morning; his father and brothers were arrested and are still in prison for complicity in his embezzlements and it may be for other offences. I have quite failed to get at any account of trial, in which secret method of trial I think the Siamese make a mistake. Their property is attached and I presume will be forfeited, at least up to the amount of the gold mine delinquency for which they are held responsible as their relatives' bondsmen—but I am assured that their lives and persons are secure.

The charges of the *Press* correspondent against the King are founded only on this case of Phra Free Char and the forfeiture of the estate of an Acting Minister of Agriculture some four or five years ago. It is a curious coincidence that the father of Phra Free Char was the President of the Court which advised the King to forfeit the estate of Phya Han, then acting as the Minister of Agriculture, his embezzlements were of the grossest and most wholesale character, and an example was absolutely necessary. If a severe example were not, indeed, occasionally made, no revenue would ever reach the Treasury. On Phya Han's case, the peculation that led to his arrest was that of \$20,000 out of \$35,000.

When a seizure is ordered the confiscation is not to the King but to the State. The money goes into the Public Treasury and not into the King's, which is a separate and distinct organization, and so little vigor is shown in carrying out the seizure that the Treasury gains little. The total value of all the forfeitures during this reign is said not to exceed \$100,000, scarcely a sum to stimulate the greed of the King of Siam. Indeed, the theory put forward by the *Press*, that these seizures have resulted from the King's avarice, is absurd. The expense of the double mission to Eng-

land chiefly rendered necessary by this affair probably exceeds all that the Government will get from Phra Free Char or his family. As for the brothers' property, even if forfeited, it will not amount to much and is likely to be ultimately restored, as was done on a previous occasion during the late reign. The statement that the late King confiscated no estates is untrue. There are two well-known cases. Phya Sourbatujatiban and Khun Sawan.

When the late King caused Khun Sawan and his wife to be executed for sending a love-letter to one of his wives, no cry of cruelty was raised, and in that cry under the present circumstances: in the wanton assertion of untruths; in the false comparison drawn between this and the late reign; and in the wilful concealment of well-known facts, I can see no real wish to enlighten the public as to the condition of Siam, but only a savage ebullition of private malice.

I have no doubt that the great majority of the Europeans and Americans here, both missionaries and merchants, will agree with me in the assertion that the Supreme King of Siam is a well-meaning, clever and charming young man, and that he may claim credit for many things besides the abolition of fogging and the law for the amelioration and gradual extinction of slavery. The endowment of a large school with foreign masters, the abolition of street gambling, the better keeping of the national accounts, the great improvements in the trial of appealed cases, the introduction of copper coinage, the erection of Telegraphs, the marking channels of navigation with buoys and beacons, the hydrographic and land surveys, the unceasing prosecution of Canal works, the improvement of the roads near the Capital, and construction of new ones, the inauguration of a Museum and Library, the erection of Temples, the considerable strengthening of the warlike resources of the country, the thorough defeat and extermination of the Chin Han invaders, and probably some other good things, which I do not now happen to call to mind, should have been mentioned by any one professing to pass judgment on the King and his reign.

FAIR-PLAY.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

(Japan Gazette.)

The news brought from Shanghai confirms the report which took every one by surprise, concerning the disgrace and possible punishment of Chung How, whose treaty with the Russian Government, for the rendition of Ili, contains conditions that are warmly resented by the two Empresses, who represent "old China," by Tso, who represents "militant China," and Li, who poses as the head of "progressive China."

Probably, much or most of the sudden hostility to Chung How is based upon jealousy, as he is a man both able and popular, and on his return to China it seemed likely that he would again bring the Manchus into a position of ascendancy. He is not old; he is vigorous, ambitious, and very rich; and the fact of his being a brother-in-law of the Western Empress gave him great influence in affairs, so that it was thought he would succeed to the position held by Tso who is now old, and eclipse Li, who is feared and hated by the great councils of the capital and by the provincial authorities.

It seems that the two Empresses have turned against Chung How, because his treaty is not only a compromise but also involves the payment of a sum of money. The Empresses were, a year ago, determined that Ili, as well as Kashgar, should be again joined to the empire. The conditions imposed in St. Petersburg, and assented to by Chung How, give to Russia a strip of territory which destroys the strategic value of Ili to China, and the rights of way and residence insisted on at the instance of General Kauffmann, are angrily resented at Peking, so much so that the treaty may yet be repudiated.

When Chung How left China for Russia, fifteen months ago, he had, it is now known, orders to threaten Russia with war, in case the restoration of the province in dispute was refused. The threat was regarded at the time as idle, but later accounts showed that Tso had about 70,000 well armed men and abundant artillery, ready to invade Ili at three points; and he had the sanctions of the imperial councils for the hardy and dangerous enterprise. As the Russian forces in the neighbouring khanates were unusually small, owing to the drafts made for the unfortunate expeditions towards Merv and Balkh, it is possible that Tso might at first have had a successful campaign, until the General-Governor of Turkistan received reinforcements. Both nations are fortunate that the threatened war did not break out. China might have by this time seen her best forces destroyed, and Russia, at the most inconvenient period, would have been engaged in a ruinously expensive quarrel of unknown issues. A first disaster might convert China into an irresistible military nation and Russia in that case might lose all hold on Asia.

For the present we must regard the recent treaty of alliance as in suspension; but before many weeks are over we shall learn, whether, if the treaty should be rejected, China will take overt action against Russia. It is not likely that St. Petersburg will give better terms, because Russia is amidst her growing difficulties, obliged to keep a firm front. She cannot afford to make any confession of weakness or distress. If the treaty should receive ratification, as the best arrangement that was possible, Chung How will for a time be isolated. His implied coalition with Tso is at an end; Li is a declared and relentless enemy; and the great moderate of Chinese factions, Shen Pao Chen, is dead.

A secondary consequence will be that the dispute with Japan for the Loochos will sink out of sight for awhile, as China will not venture to have two enemies on her frontiers and coast. A third consequence will be, in any case of acceptance or repudiation of the treaty, that Li and

Tso will have greater power to press on military and naval reforms, because all China sees that the existing confusion exposes the empire to the dangers of invasion, and perhaps of disruption.

MOSBY'S REPORT.

(Weekly Alta California, Jan. 10.)

CHICAGO, January 8d.—The Times has a full report of John S. Mosby, U. S. Consul at Hongkong. It bears date Hongkong, October 21st, 1879. It begins thus: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 29, dated September 27th, 1879. I stated that I would submit to the Department a supplementary report on the frauds and abuses practised here in shipping and discharging seamen, the collection of extra wages, and granting relief to destitute seamen. This I now proceed to do. In the first place, I will say that while it was notorious here that frauds existed, yet I had not deemed the proofs accessible, as almost all the ships that paid extra wages during Mr. Bailey's term here had left the country, with the exception of a few, when investigating the month of August, when investigating the monthly returns of Mr. Bailey. After General Shaler left I made a careful analysis of these returns and a comparison of Bailey's and Loring's, and the result is a most cogent demonstration of their fictitious character. I invite attention to the consolidated statement of all returns of extra wages and relief accounts of this Consulate from January 1st, 1871, to September 30th, 1879, prepared by my Vice-Consul, Mr. H. C. Smith, the most striking feature of this statement being the small number of discharges reported by Mr. Bailey, as compared with the number of vessels that he cleared, and also the great disparity between the number shipped and discharged. When a vessel enters, it generally carries a goodly crew, and when it clears it ships a number of seamen to fill up the vacancies caused by discharges and desertions.

Hongkong, where desertion is very difficult, the number shipped ought not greatly to exceed the number discharged. The Government only loses \$1, the shipping fee, for a failure to report a seaman shipped; but as, under Mr. Bailey's rule, all discharges were accompanied with the payment of extra wages, the Government would lose both the fee and extra wages when the discharge was not reported. Mr. Bailey cleared 635 vessels while he was Vice-Consul, and he reported only 480 discharges in all. 222 of these vessels were discharged. From the tabulated statement it will be seen that the proportion of shipments to discharges has been less than two to one, and Loring's a little over two to one. Bailey cleared, on an average, 95 vessels a year. I have cleared 85. Loring, during a 18 months he was in charge, cleared 135. My average is \$700,000 for each ship cleared; Loring's, over three times Bailey's average for his whole term is less than one for each clearance."

Mosby alludes to his departure from the rule of his predecessor in not collecting extra wages. He quotes the criticism of Loring on his policy, to the effect that "you will find the Department will sustain the old rule, and you will be held responsible for all the extra wages you have failed to collect." Loring had acted as Vice Consul under Bailey several years, and simply carried out his rule. "The announcement of my rule," he said, "was a great deliverance by shipmasters, but strange to say, on looking over the returns of 'extra wages accounts,' one would infer that the hardship was in the new, and not in the old one, for nine has bought a great deal more money into the Treasury than the old rule, under Mr. Bailey. Bailey's annual average was about \$700,000. In less than eight months my returns show \$1,116,000 collected and paid into the Treasury. It must also be borne in mind that of eighty-five vessels, I have cleared over twenty which had returned before my arrival here, and had already discharged their crews and paid their extra wages to Loring, so that very little was left for me to do for them, except to ship their crews. My despatch, No. 5, of September 17th, 1879, and No. 16, of June 16th, 1879, show that I have taken exactly an opposite view of the law of extra wages from my predecessor, and have adopted a most liberal construction of it in favor of the ships, and have exerted myself to reduce them to a minimum, for I do not approve of the policy of the law. I believe it is generally used as a corruption fund, and divided between the Consul and keepers of sailors' boarding houses. Bailey's ought certainly to have produced five or six times as much as I have. At the rate of four seamen discharged for every vessel cleared (which has been mine), it would have made \$200,000 in at least \$35,000. He accounted for \$5254 26. Loring, in sixteen months, with 185 ships, reported \$9924 47, which is \$735 11 more than Bailey accounted for in seven years."

Bailey's accounts show \$9405 58 charged for relief given destitute seamen. Loring's show \$2690 25. Mine show nothing. It is very strange that all the destitute seamen should have disappeared as soon as I got to Hongkong. The number of shipments which have been *hijacked* of the number of discharges has been, for the reason that the Chinese crews of the Pacific Mail steamers desert, and it can't be prevented. Ships that carry Chinese, in order to increase the number of passengers they can carry without violating the law, frequently ship a considerable number on the articles as doctors, cooks, etc. My returns show 944 discharged, and 156 shipped—a difference of 212, which is accounted for by the extra number of emigrants shipped on articles, and Chinese desertions."

But sailing vessels, coming from the United States, Europe and Australia, have European crews. The question is, what becomes of these crews arriving at Hongkong? If they had deserters, the law would have been overrun with them. Now, Mr. Bailey's despatches show how vigilant he was to prevent desertion, and he takes credit to himself for having entirely broken it up. In a despatch dated August 22d, 1877, he reports that four seamen deserted the *Metropole*, with the connivance of the master, but were arrested by the Pacific Mail steamer, and sent to the consulate. As a penalty for this act the Consul then discharged them, and made the master pay three months extra wages."

He declares that Mr. Bailey does not make any satisfactory explanation of the discrepancy between the number shipped and discharged. "I now offer some evidence to support the theory that the quarterly statements show their fraudulent character on their face. Capt. Hutchinson, of the ship *Highlander*, of Salem, Mass., in his letter, says: 'The *Highlander* arrived in Hongkong in May, 1877, and left in July, 1877. She discharged 11 men, and with extra wages of \$18 per month for men and \$30 for the

steward; she shipped the same number. Now, the number of deserters of last quarter of 1877 reports, none discharged and 11 shipped. In the extra wages returns for that quarter the Government is credited with two men discharged with extra wages, a loss of \$186. The *Highlander* arrived here from the United States in July, 1876. She discharged none and shipped none. The quarterly statement reports three discharged and none shipped. Coming from a home port, she, of course, paid extra wages. She was here again in October, 1874; discharged, and only two shipped. She was here also in June, 1875, discharging twelve, including the second mate, and shipped eleven. The quarterly statement reports none discharged. The extra wages returns do not credit any extra wages from the *Highlander* either in 1874 or 1875, and credits three in 1875. The loss to the Government for the failure to report the discharges and extra wages from the *Highlander* must have amounted to at least \$1,000."

Mosby quotes several other similar cases, and says there are many others, which to report in full would take him six months. He says: "Mr. Bailey reports 2022 seamen shipped during his seven years in office, from 635 vessels; Loring reports 716 from 633 vessels; and I report 1116 from 185 ships, and under the same rule, creates a presumption of fraud confirmed by evidence *abundant*. Bailey's annual average of extra wages is only about \$700,000; mine up to September 30th, less than eight months, is \$1,116,000."

Third—Bailey's rule of extra wages ought to have produced five or six times as much as mine. Mine produced more. Second—A comparison of the amounts of extra wages returned by Bailey in about seven years, and Loring's in about seven years, and Loring's in sixteen months, \$6394 47 from 185 ships, and under the same rule, creates a presumption of fraud confirmed by evidence *abundant*. Bailey's annual average of extra wages is only about \$700,000; mine up to September 30th, less than eight months, is \$1,116,000."

Fourth—The number of men reported as shipped and discharged, when compared with the number of vessels entered and cleared, is too small.

Fifth—The principal source of revenue at this Consulate being the shipping and discharging of seamen, invoices and Chinese emigrants, of which Mr. Bailey had a great many more than I have

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

**DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE**Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 40
Vet., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th
August, 1875.Certified under this Act have been granted to
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right
to the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in Eng-
land, Australia, Africa, China,
Canada, and India.Discovered and so named, A.D.
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration,
Wasting Diseases, Asthma, Consumptive,
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition,
Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervous-
Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart
Disease, from whatever cause.**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VI-
SITING OR RESIDING IN HOT
CLIMATES.**—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa,
and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in
the most perfectly assimilable form the essential
Vitalizing Properties of Phosphorus, which re-
animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when
impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large
number of Testimonials from all parts of the
World, freely offered from private persons;
Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men
who are well known, speak of its marvellous
powers in Nervous Debility, Want of
Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and
as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass
of each bottle, and the genuine PHOS-
PHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.
LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.
Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal
Proceedings will be taken against all Persons
selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—Every bottle
bears the British Government Stamp, with the
words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London,
England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable
Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FOR-
GERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

OF BAY HOUSE, 52, GIFFORD ST., LONDON,
ENGLAND,
(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of
Phosphodyne.)Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any
Court of Law in London, England, and he re-
spectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the
Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right
against Falsehood and Fraud.**A BASE FRAUD** is being per-
petrated by the Advertisement
of a Worthless Imitation of Dr.
LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the
Newspaper Press of India and the
Colonies, the nature of which may
be guessed from the fact that the
originators of these Advertise-
ments DO NOT, AND DARE NOT
insert them in the Papers Publish-
ed in the United Kingdom, neither
may the Spurious Article, sought
to be foisted upon the Public
abroad, BE SOLD in the British
Isles.**PHOSPHODYNE** was Discovered and so
named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862.
The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at
Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864.
This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S
Testimonials, the dates of which have been
falsely altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867,
as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been
basely Printed by the Parties Advertising the
False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters,
with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine
"Phosphodyne" bears the Christian and
Sunshine, with Address, as above; also the Re-
gistered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE,"
to copy which is Felony.Appointed Agents for Dr. LALOR'S
Phosphodyne in India and China—
THOMAS & CO., Bombay, Bhopal, and Poona;
SMITH, STANLEY & CO., and BARRAGAN &
CO., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA
& CO., Bangalore; BARROON DISPENSARY, No.
215, Dalhousie Street; J. E. GILSON & CO., Lahore;
J. L. WILKINSON & CO., Shanghai, China; HONG
KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the
Leading Merchants in India and China.Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "THE
ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH," on the
Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on appli-
cation to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

Intimations.

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Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,*Lea & Perrins*which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grocers and Dealers, London,
etc., etc., and by Grocers and Dealers throughout the World.

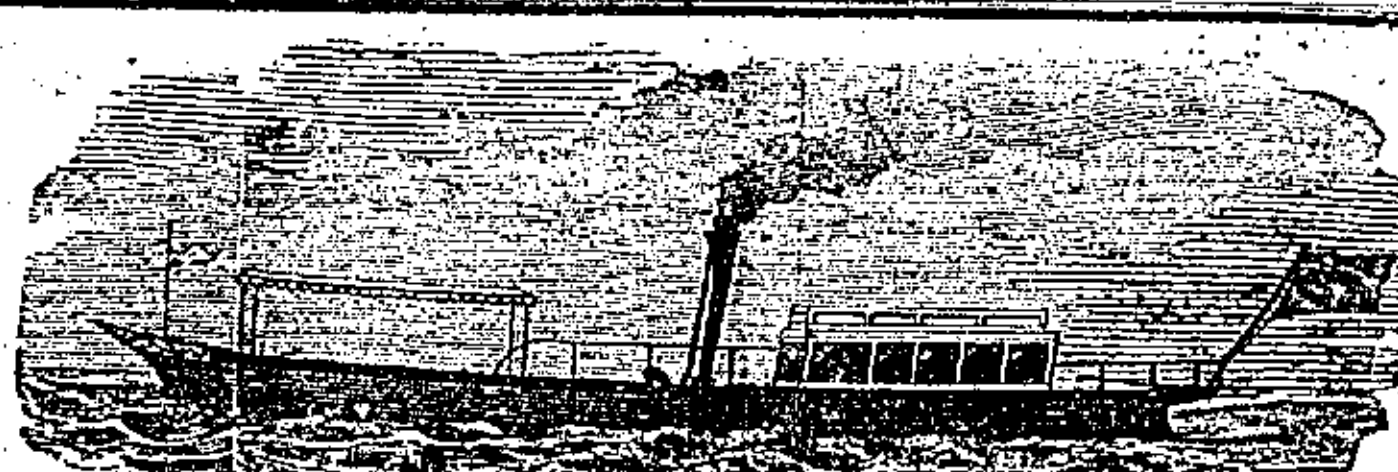
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging from 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(Late Yarrow & Haydon).

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, 15, LE OF BOYS, POPLAR, LONDON.

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DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.**DINNEFORD'S FLUID
MAGNESIA**

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79 1w 52t 5ap80

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!LONG experience has proved these famous Pills to be
the most effective in curing either the dangerous malady of
the skin or the more common eruptions, which are more particularly
incident to the life of a miser, or to those living in the
East.Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
and which are the result of a disordered liver, and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dyspepsia,
diarrhoea, and cholera.**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; it is never fails,
and according to the mode of application, it never fails to
cure a skin disease, deep and superficial ulcers.
These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.
They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 51, Old Street, London, W.C.Be aware of counterfeiters that may emanate from the
United States

20ap78 1w 52t 20ap79

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Gold Medal, Paris 1878.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

The attention of
Sportmen is invited
to the following Am-
munition, of the best
quality, now in gen-
eral use throughout Eng-
land, India, and the Colonies.**JOYCE'S**

Trebble Waterproof & P. 3 Quality

Chemically-prepared Cloth and

Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breach-

loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at

long distances.

And every description of Sporting

Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in

Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

67, Upper Thames Street, London.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,
which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.In exterminating Beetles the success of
this Powder is extraordinary, and no one
need be troubled by those pests. It is
perfectly clean in application.Keating's Powder is so often best the human race,
and which are the result of a disordered liver, and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dyspepsia,
diarrhoea, and cholera.Sold by all Chemists in small bottles
1/- & 2/6 each.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTERNAL or THREAT-
ENED Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,
Nov. 28th, 1878.Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Round
Worms brought me during the last few
days by customers, one Worm 40 yards
long. I dare not be without the remedy.

—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor, T. OMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraud-
ulently imitations of this unvarnished remedy
have been sold, I hereby request anyone
knowing of the vendor of the same to com-
municate with me; on conviction of the
offender a liberal reward will be paid.

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Intimations.

PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY
and the ELITE, extensively used by
the ARMY and NAVY, and strongly recom-
mended by the leading Medical Pro-
fession.Protected by Royal Letters Patent, dated
October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE.

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Indigestion, Ner-
vous Debility, and Liver Complaints, and all
functional Derangements.Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well
known, and is acknowledged by the first
medical men in Europe, as the most
efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for
Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Ner-
vous Debility, Attention, and incapacity for
study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion,
Female Complaints, Piles, Liver Com-
plaints, Shortness of Breath, Dropsies,
Pain in the Head, Pimples, Im-
potent Blood, and all diseases caused
by a long residence in tropical climates, for
which it is a powerful tonic and gentle aperient,
are given in various forms, often to the
destruction of the patient's health.The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne
are frequently shown from the first day of
its administration, by a remarkable increase
of nervous power, with a feeling of vigor
and comfort, entirely overcoming the ill
effects of the disease, and thus restoring the
inactive, disposition which many persons
experience in their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is sold in cases only by all Chemists and
Patent Medicine Vendors throughout
the Globe.

BASE FRAUD AND PIRACY!!!

Caution.—Beware of a WORTHLESS
imitation advertised in a few China news-
papers. Dr. Bright's (the only Genuine)
Phosphodyne is the Safest and most
valuable preparation of Phosphorus, and
the only medicine of that name recom-
mended by the Medical Profession. Vendors
of that Fraudulent Imitation in the
United Kingdom, China or the Colonies
will be Prosecuted without further notice.Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne maintains a
certain degree of activity in the nervous
system; it is a powerful tonic and gentle
aperient, and restores the sound state and
perform their natural functions. Persons
suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of
the symptoms which this distressing disease
assumes, may rest assured of an efficient
and even speedy cure by the judicious use
of this most valuable remedy.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.Wholesale Agents for Hongkong:
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary,
Hongkong and Canton.

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SAVOY AND

NOTICE.—The Best
Food for Infants, Preserved
by evaporation, and
supplied to the Royal Navy
of England, and to the
British Army, is the most
valuable and healthful
substance for feeding
children, and is the only
substance which can be
used for the purpose of
feeding the sick, the aged,
and the infirm.It is the most PERFECT
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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* in China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this paper to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication contains papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the rest of the East generally. A more extended list of subjects invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour is made to present a resume of the most recent number of the *Notes and Queries* in each work bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as an indication of the subjects upon which the Review is published, and as published details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two letters were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing on Chinese history and literature in the West. The Review is published in the Chinese language, and the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong,--Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:--"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as an attempt to continue the *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which would be a great loss to the East. The Review is published in the Chinese language, and the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong,--Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)"

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars by Post, including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, bearing their animates upon the most reliable information from the various Presses in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description--conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone--is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

NOW READY.

THE CHINESE, or, THE REMAINS OF A NATURAL HISTORY OF CHINA. By Dr. E. J. FITZGERALD. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. FITZGERALD. Second Edition. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 11, 1875.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- Section 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.							
America	7	Brit.	502	Feb. 21	Birley & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Arratoon	5	Brit.	1892	Feb. 21	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Atholl	1	Brit.	922	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Belgo	1	Brit.	1718	Feb. 21	J. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Bellona	1	Brit.	789	Feb. 21	J. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Calcutta	5	Brit.	395	Feb. 21	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Calcutta	5	Brit.	1142	Feb. 21	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
China	5	Brit.	1039	Feb. 21	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Chin-tung	5	Brit.	885	Feb. 21	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Conquest	5	Brit.	318	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Dale	5	Brit.	644	Feb. 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Danube	5	Brit.	561	Feb. 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Danube	5	Brit.	863	Feb. 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Emu	5	Brit.	222	Feb. 21	Remondos & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Emu	5	Brit.	395	Feb. 21	Russell & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Fame	5	Brit.	117	Feb. 21	R. K. & W. P. Dock Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Glasgow	5	Brit.	1409	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Hainan	5	Brit.	231	Feb. 21	Russell & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Hindustan	5	Brit.	391	Feb. 21	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Hindustan	5	Brit.	789	Feb. 21	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
Hindustan	5	Brit.	1726	Feb. 21	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	181	Feb. 21	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	2185	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	862	Feb. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	761	Feb. 21	Siemens & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	696	Feb. 21	Siemens & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	897	Feb. 21	Siemens & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	48	Feb. 21	Siemens & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	1000	Feb. 21	Siemens & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	820	Feb. 21	Siemens & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight
India	5	Brit.	286	Feb. 21	Siemens & Co.	Y'poo, San Francisco	At daylight

Sailing Vessels									
Aldon Bease	4	h	Noyes	Amer.	bge	842	Dec. 16	Rozario & Co.	Portland
Bar Caco	2	h	Lange	Span.	bge	338	Jan. 2	Chinese	Portland
Carl	4	h	Thomson	Amer.	bge	225	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland
Calcutta	2	h	Onlinis	Brit.	bktline	381	Jan. 28	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Oolo
Choloma	2	h	Noyes	Amer.	bge	852	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.	Oolo
Cuba	3	h	Stabell	Brit.	bge	320	Feb. 16	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Oolo
Dirigo	7	h	Staples	Amer.	bge	635	Feb. 16	Adamsen, Bell & Co.	Oolo
Edo of Abercorn	4	h	Widnie	Brit.	bge	1049	Feb. 16	Vogel & Co.	Oolo
Emma	3	h	Michaelson	Ger.	Sm. st.	933	Jan. 20	Captain	Patent S
Empire	4	h	Lackie	Amer.	sh.	1131	Dec. 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Patent S
Faugh Balough	3	h	Rite	Ger.	bge	278	Feb. 15	Carlowitz & Co.	Patent S
France	3	h	Exmelin	Feb.	bge	499	Feb. 15	Landstein & Co.	Patent S
Hattie N. Bangs	4	h	Bangs	Amer.	bktline	636	Jan. 31	Wiesler & Co.	Patent S
Haydn Brown	4	h	Havener	Amer.	bge	865	Dec. 11	Vogel & Co.	Patent S
Elmo	5	h	Young	Amer.	sh.	1229	Jan. 19	Russell & Co.	Patent S
Highlander	4	h	Hutchinson	Amer.	sh.	1352	June 18	Vogel & Co.	Patent S
Hongkong	4	h	Oom	Ger.	Sm. st.	290	Feb. 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Patent S
Janet	3	h	Henfry	Brit.	Sm. st.	211	Feb. 10	Hirley & Co.	Patent S
Lady Aberdour	3	h	Hutchinson	Brit.	b.	287	Jan. 13	Chinese	Patent S
Livingstone	3	h	Steffens	Ger.	bge	630	Jan. 31	Wiesler & Co.	Patent S
Lucia	4	h	Crowley	Ger.	bge	610	Feb. 7	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Patent S
Mabel	4	h	Ballet	Amer.	bge	782	Jan. 19	Russell & Co.	Patent S
Nonpareil	3	h	Finlayson	Brit.	bge	396	Feb. 17	Captain	Patent S
Orient	4	h	Kemmermann	Ger.	bge	450	Feb. 3	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Patent S
Parnass	7	h	Clutynes	Ger.	bge	629	Jan. 29	Niemssen & Co.	Patent S
Prince Frederick	4	h	Clague	Brit.	sh.	1480	Dec. 23	Vogel & Co.	Patent S
Spartan	3	h	Vincent	Amer.	sh.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Bay	Patent S
Sunstar	3	h	Clough	Amer.	sh.	407	Feb. 7	Adamsen, Bell & Co.	Patent S
W. A. Holcomb	3	h	Danton	Amer.	bge	953	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	Patent S
Wing Shui Shing	4	h	Scott	Chi. Sm. t.	409	Feb. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Patent S	
								Robert, Afook & Co.	Patent S